OPINIONS AND DECLARATIONS RENDERED BY THE INTER-NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

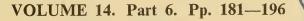
Edited by

FRANCIS HEMMING, C.M.G., C.B.E. Secretary to the Commission

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OPINION 422

Determination under the Plenary Powers of the species to which the specific name *mammillatus* Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the combination *Ammonites mammillatus* shall apply and designation under the same Powers of the foregoing species to be the type species of the genus *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea)

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

COMPOSITION AT THE TIME OF THE ADOPTION OF THE RULING GIVEN IN OPINION 422

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The Members of the Commission R

(arranged in order of precedence by reference to date of election or of most recent re-election, as prescribed by the International Congress of Zoology)

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(29th October 1954)

Doc. Dr. Ferdinand PRANTL (Národni Museum V Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia) (30th October 1954)

Professor Dr. Wilhelm KÜHNELT (Zoologisches Institut der Universität, Vienna, Austria) (6th November 1954)

Professor F. S. BODENHEIMER (The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel) (11th November 1954)

OPINION 422

DETERMINATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS OF THE SPECIES TO WHICH THE SPECIFIC NAME "MAMMILLATUS" SCHLOTHEIM, 1813, AS PUBLISHED IN THE COMBINATION "AMMONITES MAMMILLATUS" SHALL APPLY AND DESIGNATION UNDER THE SAME POWERS OF THE FOREGOING SPECIES TO BE THE TYPE SPECIES OF THE GENUS "DOUVILLEICERAS" DE GROSSOUVRE, 1893 (CLASS CEPHALOPODA, ORDER AMMONOIDEA)

RULING :—(1) The following action is hereby taken under the Plenary Powers :—

- (a) It is hereby directed that the nominal species *Ammonites mammillatus* Schlotheim, 1813, be interpreted by reference to the neotype designated by Casey (R.) (1954), namely the specimen figured by Spath (L.F.) in 1923 as figures 3a and 3b on plate 4 of the work entitled *Monograph* of the Gault Ammonoidea.
- (b) All type selections for the genus *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893, made prior to the present Ruling are hereby set aside and the nominal species *Ammonites mammillatus* Schlotheim, 1813, as determined under the Plenary Powers under (a) above, is hereby designated to be the type

species of the genus *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893.

(2) The under-mentioned generic name is hereby placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* with the Name No. 1014 : *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893 (gender : neuter) (type species, by designation under the Plenary Powers under (1)(b) above : *Ammonites mammillatus* Schlotheim, 1813, as determined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above).

(3) The under-mentioned specific name is hereby placed on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology with the Name No. 764 : mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the combination Ammonites mammillatus and as determined under the Plenary Powers under (1)(a) above (specific name of type species of Douvilleiceras de Grossouvre, 1893).

(4) The under-mentioned specific names are hereby placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with the Name Nos. 333 and 334 respectively :—

- (a) mammillaris d'Orbigny, 1841, as published in the combination Ammonites mammillaris (an Invalid Emendation of mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the combination Ammonites mammillatus);
- (b) *mamillaris* [sic] de Grossouvre, 1893, as published in the combination *Douvilleiceras mamillaris* (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling for *mammillaris* d'Orbigny, 1841, as published in the combination *Ammonites mammillaris*).

(5) The under-mentioned family-group name is hereby placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in

Zoology with the Name No. 72 : DOUVILLEICERATIDAE Parona & Bonarelli, 1897 (type genus : *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893).

I. THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On 3rd November 1951 Mr. R. Casey (Geological Survey and Museum, London) submitted to the International Commission an application designed to provide a valid basis for the use of the generic name Douvilleiceras de Grossouvre, 1893 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea). Under this application the Commission was asked to use its Plenary Powers in a twofold manner, first, to provide for the determination of the identity of the taxon represented by the nominal species Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, by reference to a specified published figure of later date, and, second, to designate the foregoing species, determined as shown above, to be the type species of the genus Douvilleiceras de Grossouvre, 1893. Subsequent to the decision by the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology, Copenhagen, 1953, to insert provisions in the Règles recognising neotypes as a category of type specimen, Mr. Casey designated as the neotype of the foregoing species the specimen the figure of which he had previously asked that the Commission should direct to be the standard to be adopted in interpreting the nominal species Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim. Following upon this action Mr. Casey amended his application to the Commission (i) to provide for the formal publication therein of his designation of the neotype referred to above and to place on record the requisite details regarding the labelling of that specimen and (ii) to request that the Commission to direct that the above species be interpreted by the neotype which he had designated, in place of by reference to a figure of that specimen as previously requested. The formal change so made by Mr. Casey in his application did not affect the scope of the action under the Plenary Powers which it would be necessary for the Commission to take if it were to decide in favour of the ends sought in the application, for the nominal species Ammonites

mammillatus Schlotheim was based on a previously published figure which was not sufficiently good to permit of definite identification by a specialist. Schlotheim's specific name *mammillatus* was accordingly a *nomen dubium* and in consequence no neotype established for the nominal species concerned could acquire a valid status unless and until it was expressly approved by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. The application, so revised, was re-submitted to the Commission by Mr. Casey on 7th April 1954. It was as follows :—

Proposed use of the Plenary Powers to designate (i) a neotype for the nominal species "Ammonites mammillatus" Schlotheim, 1813, and (ii) a type species for the genus "Douvilleiceras" de Grossouvre, 1893 (Class Cephalopoda, Order Ammonoidea)

By R. CASEY

(Geological Survey and Museum, London)

The present application to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature deals with the problem raised by Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813. It was originally submitted in accordance with the extension of the Plenary Powers granted to the Commission by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948 for the purpose of determining how the Règles should be applied in cases where it was doubtful to what species a given name should be held to apply (1950, Bull. zool. Nomencl. 4: 324). Since the Copenhagen Congress of 1953, this application has been re-written as a request for the designation of a neotype for the foregoing species. It is important for palaeontological and stratigraphical nomenclature that the name of the nominal species Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, should be stabilised in the sense in which it is now almost universally applied. It is particularly hoped that the International Commission will give this application all practicable priority as a decision on it is urgently required in connection with the preparation of the forthcoming Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology.

2. Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim is the type species of the genus Douvilleiceras de Grossouvre, 1893 (on which is based the family DOUVILLEICERATIDAE Parona and Bonarelli)and the name Douvilleiceras mammillatum connotes one of the most familiar and important index fossils in Cretaceous stratigraphy. The Mammillatum Zone is worldwide and in using the term we follow the practice of four generations of geologists and stratigraphers. Yet, as is shown below, if the Règles are permitted to pursue the normal course, the name D. mammillatum would be virtually abandoned, the genus Douvilleiceras would remain forever taxonomically inassessable, and an unfamiliar zonal terminology would supplant the well-known "Mammillatum Zone".

3. When proposing the combination Ammonites mammillatus, Schlotheim (1813:111) did not himself illustrate or describe the species but referred to a figure in Walch (1774:196, pl. ii, fig. 3). This indication renders the name available, and in so far as I have been unable to trace a use of the combination Ammonites mammillatus prior to that of Schlotheim, or any earlier indication for the original of the Walch figure in question, the name is an available name and the oldest such name for the species in question.

4. Unfortunately, Walch's figure is defective in three respects : (a) It depicts a nucleus or an immature specimen, (b) it shows the specimen in side view only, and (c) it falls far short of what is required by modern standards of illustration. Owing to these facts, it is not possible to determine with certainty the taxonomic species represented by Walch's figure. Hyatt (1903 : 108) observed that "The figure given by Walch seems to apply to the young of the form usually cited by authors as mammillaris and figured by d'Orbigny under this revised name". In Spath's view "Walch's original figure . . . may be identical with the distantly ribbed *D. inaequinodum* (Quenstedt)" (Spath, 1923 : 67). To Breistroffer (1947 : 64) Walch's figure "appears to represent a specimen from the Ardennes analogous to *D. orbignyi* Hyatt". In my opinion, the figure in question was probably based on one of the coarsely ribbed species of *Douvilleiceras*, such as *D. inaequinodum* (Quenstedt), *D. orbignyi* Hyatt, or *D. baylei* Spath, but I consider it unsafe to assume this : alternatively it could represent a member of the MANTELLICERATIDAE.

5. The original of Walch's figure is of unknown provenance, and, if it still exists, its present whereabouts are not known.

6. For over a century palaeontologists have ignored Walch's figure and have based their conception of Ammonites mammillatus on figures supplied by later authors. Chief among these are the two plates of ammonites depicted in d'Orbigny's Paléontologie française (1841 : pls. 72-73) under the name A. mammillaris (an unjustified emendation of A. mammillatus). D'Orbigny's interpretation of Schlotheim's species was very broad and his figured examples of "A. mammillaris" (with which he synonymised A. monile Sowerby (J.), 1816) have since been referred to several distinct species of Douvilleiceras. This broad interpretation of A. mammillatus was current throughout most of the nineteenth century, but towards its close Parona and Bonarelli adopted the name D. inaequinodum (=A. monile inaequinodus Quenstedt, 1849) for the coarsely ribbed species of Douvilleiceras, such as illustrated in d'Orbigny's plate 73, restricting the name D. mammillatum to the forms with more closely spaced ribs, of which the originals of d'Orbigny's plate 72 and Sowerby's (J.) A. monile provided examples (Parona and Bonarelli, 1897 : 95). Zittel in 1895 (: 429, fig. 429) had already chosen a specimen of this latter group to illustrate D. "mammillare" and his figure, generalised but in agreement with D. mammillatum in its current conception, has been reproduced in all

the many editions and translations of his well-known text-book. To this restriction of d'Orbigny's comprehensive A. "mammillaris", Hyatt (1903 : 109) and Jacob (1907 : 370) added their authority.

7. De Grossouvre designated "A. mamillaris" [sic] [recte A. mammillatus], without an attached author's name, as the type species of his nominal genus Douvilleiceras, and the suture-line alone was figured (de Grossouvre, 1893 : 23, 26). Hence there is no published evidence to show in what taxonomic sense de Grossouvre used the specific name A. mammillatus. Fortunately, specimens of Douvilleiceras formerly in de Grossouvre's collection and labelled by him are preserved both in the British Museum (Natural History) and in the Sedgwick Museum at Cambridge and inspection of these shows clearly that his interpretation of A. mammillatus agreed with that of Parona and Bonarelli.

8. Thus, the use of A. mammillatus for the closely ribbed Douvilleiceras, rather than for the coarsely ribbed species to which Walch's original probably belonged, had become established even before the present century. In his monograph of the Gault Ammonoidea Spath wrote : "It seems desirable to employ the term D. mammillatum in the generally accepted interpretation of Parona and Bonarelli, excluding, however, the finely costate D. monile (J. Sowerby)" (Spath, 1923 : 69). At the same time Spath proposed the nominal species Douvilleiceras albense, to which are now referred the originals of d'Orbigny's plate 72, figs. 3-5 (Breistroffer, 1947 : 65); he retained only the originals of d'Orbigny's plate 72, nominal species book for the student of Albian stratigraphy and ammonitology and the definition of D. mammillatum contained therein has become standardised throughout the world, the species being generally quoted as D. mammillatum (Schlotheim), emend. Spath.

9. In 1947, however, Breistroffer, acting strictly in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, adopted a different nomenclature for the species of *Douvilleiceras*. For *D. mammillatum* (Schlotheim) emend. Spath, he revived Quenstedt's name *aequinodus* (originally published in the trinominal combination *Ammonites monile aequinodus*) and he proposed to call the zone of *D. mammillatum* "the zone of *D. monile* and *D. orbignyi*" (Breistroffer, 1947 : 51). Breistroffer's nomenclature has not been adopted by other ammonite specialists nor by stratigraphers, who have continued to use *D. mammillatum* as an index-fossil and in the taxonomic sense defined by Spath (see, for instance, Collignon, 1949 : 76, Stoyanow, 1949 : 36 : Casey, 1950 : 270, 292 ; 1951).

10. If, as proposed by Breistroffer, the *Règles* be allowed to take their normal course, the situation would be as follows :—

(a) *Ammonites mammillatus* Schlotheim, 1813, would be interpreted by the figure in Walch referred to above, and, since this is indeterminate, the name could be applied to no other specimen. (b) The genus *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893, with type species by original designation *Ammonites mammillatus* Schlotheim, 1813 (cited by de Grossouvre in the incorrectly spelt, and in the unjustifiably emended, form *mamillaris*), would have an insecure foundation and would for ever be a source of uncertainty to the taxonomist. Established nomenclature could be upset at any time by an irresponsible author who might claim subjectively to have identified Walch's figure with, say, a species of *Mantelliceras* or some other genus.

(c) The family DOUVILLEICERATIDAE Parona and Bonarelli, would have a similar unsatisfactory basis.

(d) Another, unfamiliar, name would be required for the taxonomic species to which the combination *Douvilleiceras mammillatum* is now almost universally applied.

(e) The term "Mammillatum Zone" could no longer be used in stratigraphy.

11. Serious confusion in stratigraphy and palaeontology would result from this situation. To avoid this confusion I recommend that the International Commission should make use of its Plenary Powers to designate the specimen figured by Spath in 1923 (Monograph of the Gault Ammonoidea) as figures 3a and 3b on plate 4, to be the neotype of the nominal species Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813. In choosing this specimen, I am guided by the following considerations : (a) It is a clearly identifiable specimen of the species accepted as representing D. mammillatum by the overwhelming majority of workers. (b) It is accurately localised in the classic Albian section at Folkestone, Kent, itself a standard of comparison for Europe ; topotype specimens can be obtained in abundance (see Casey, 1950: 272) and such specimens are represented in the principal museums, both in Britain and abroad. (c) It agrees with D. mammillatum as conceived by de Grossouvre, the founder of the genus Douvilleiceras. (d) It is the specimen selected to illustrate D. mammillatum by Roman in his monumental and widely-used Ammonite Synopsis (Roman, 1938, pl. 43, fig. 411). (e) The specimen is extant, being preserved in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) and is thus available for study by interested specialists.

12. The foregoing specimen is in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History). Affixed to the specimen are :—

number label "C 12491"—the official registration number of the specimen.

", "2710" —a supplementary MS catalogue number of the late G. C. Crick.

green spot

—indicating figured specimen.

- 13. Accompanying the specimen are the following labels :---
- (1) "L.G.S. or basement bed of Gault (zone of *Douvilleiceras mammillatum*) : Folkestone. F. G. H. Price coll. No. 17".
- (2) "Douvilleiceras mammillatum (Schloth.), Albian. Basement bed of Gault. Zone of Douvilleiceras mammillatum. Folkestone, Kent. F. G. H. Price coll., purch. F. H. Butler, 26 Feby., 1910".
- (3) " Douvilleiceras mammillatum (Schlotheim), Middle Albian (Lower Gault) Mammillatus Bed, Folkestone, Kent. Figd. Spath, 1923, Mon. Gault. Ammonites (Pal. Soc.), pt. 1, pl. iv, fig. 3. F. G. H. Price coll. 1910".
- (4) "C 12491. Neotype—Casey".

14. The proposal which I now submit is therefore that the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should :--

- (1) use its Plenary Powers :---
 - (a) to designate as the neotype of Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, the specimen figured by Spath in 1923, A Monograph of the Gault Ammonoidea, as figures 3a and 3b on plate 4;
 - (b) to set aside all type selections for the genus *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893, made prior to the decision now to be taken and, having done so, to designate as the type species of that genus the nominal species *Ammonites mammillatus* Schlotheim, 1813, determined as in (a) above;
- (2) place the generic name Douvilleiceras de Grossouvre, 1893
 (gender of generic name : neuter) (type species, by designation, as proposed under (1)(b) above, under the Plenary Powers : Ammonites mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, determined, as proposed in (1)(a) above, under the Plenary Powers) on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) place the specific name mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the combination Ammonites mammillatus, as proposed, under (1)(a) above, to be interpreted under the Plenary Powers, on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;
- (4) place the under-mentioned invalid emendations of the specific name mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the combination Ammonites mammillatus, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology :--
 - (a) *mammillaris* d'Orbigny, 1841, as published in the combination *Ammonites mammillaris*;
 - (b) *mamillaris* [sic] de Grossouvre, 1893, as published in the combination *Douvilleiceras mamillaris*.

References :

Breistroffer, M., 1947 : Trav. Lab. géol. Grenoble 26 : 1-88

Casey, R., 1950 : Proc. geol. Assoc. 61 : 268-298

Collignon, M., 1949: Ann. géol. Service des Mines (Madagascar), fasc. 16

De Grossouvre, A., 1893 : Mém. Expl. Carte géol. de France, Les Ammonites de la Craie Supérieure

D'Orbigny, A., 1840-41 : *Paléontologie française*, Terrains Crétacées. Céphaloposes

Hyatt, A., 1903 : Pseudoceratites of the Cretaceous. U.S. geol. Surv. Monograph

Parona, C. F., and Bonarelli, E. G., 1897 : Pal. italica 2: 53-112

Roman, F., 1938 : Les Ammonites jurassiques et crétacées, Paris

Schlotheim, E. F. von, 1813 : Taschenbuch Min. 7

Spath, L. F., 1923 : A Monograph of the Gault Ammonoidea, Pt. I, *Palaeont. Soc.*

Stoyanow, A., 1949 : Mem. geol. Soc. America 38

Walch, J. E., 1774 : Lithologische Beobachtungen, Erstes Stuck.
(a) Vom Vervengang der Ammoniten. Naturforscher 1: 197–199
Zittel, K. A., von, 1895 : Grundzüge der Palaeontologie.

II. THE SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE CASE

2. Registration of the present application : Upon the receipt of Mr. Casey's application the question of the action required to provide a firm basis for the accustomed usage of the generic name *Douvilleiceras* de Grossouvre, 1893, was allotted the Registered Number Z.N.(S.) 631.

3. Publication of the present application : The present application was published on 11th May 1954 in Part 8 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (Casey, 1954, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* **9** : 250–254).

4. Issue of Public Notices : Under the revised procedure prescribed by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, Paris, 1948 (1950, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 4 : 51—56), Public Notice of the possible use by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature of its Plenary Powers in the present case was given on 11th May 1954 (a) in Part 8 of volume 9 of the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* (the Part in which Mr. Casey's application was published) and (b) to the other prescribed serial publications. In addition, such Notice was given also to certain general zoological serial publications and to a number of palaeontological serials in Europe and America.

5. No objection received : The issue of Public Notices specified in paragraph 4 above elicited no objection to the action proposed from any source.

6. Addition of a proposal relating to the family-group name based on the generic name "Douvilleiceras" de Grossouvre, 1893 : Shortly before the preparation of the Voting Paper relating to the present case (paragraph 7 below) Mr. Hemming, as Secretary, drew the attention of the applicant to the fact that, as the result of the present application having been originally drafted before the meeting of the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology, 1953, it contained no explanation regarding the family-groupname problem involved. In reply Mr. Casey stated (letter dated 23rd November 1954): "I am of course in complete agreement about the need for a supplementary recommendation to secure that the family name DOUVILLEICERATIDAE Parona & Bonarelli is placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology in line with the Copenhagen decision. The name DOUVILLEICERATIDAE was introduced by Parona and Bonarelli in the publication cited in my paper (1897, *Pal. italica* 2:53—112) on page 101 of that publication ". In the light of the foregoing letter Mr. Hemming added the following paragraph (paragraph 4) to the Notes attached to the Voting Paper (V.P.(54)97) issued to the Members of the Commission in regard to this case :--

4. A Minor Supplementary Proposal : It is proposed that the familygroup name DOUVILLEICERATIDAE Parona & Bonarealli, 1897, the type genus of which has as its type species the species, the name of which is the subject of the present application, should be placed on the Official List of Family-Group Names in Zoology, thereby determining the nomenclatorial status of the family-group so named.

III. THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

7. Issue of Voting Paper V.P.(54)97: On 26th November 1954, a Voting Paper (V.P.(54)97) was issued in which the Members of the Commission were invited to vote either for, or against "the proposal relating to the specific name mammillatus Schlotheim, 1813, as published in the combination Ammonites mammillatus, as set out in Points (1) to (4) in paragraph 14 on page 253 (and continued on page 254) in volume 9 of the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature [i.e. in the Points numbered as above in paragraph 14 of the application reproduced in the first paragraph of the present Opinion], as supplemented by the additional proposal specified in paragraph 4 of the Notes overleaf" [i.e. in the paragraph 5 numbered quoted in paragraph 6 of the present Opinion].

8. The Prescribed Voting Period : As the foregoing Voting Paper was issued under the Three-Month Rule, the Prescribed Voting Period closed on 26th February 1955.

9. Particulars of the Voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)97 : At the close of the Prescribed Voting Period, the state of the voting on Voting Paper V.P.(54)97 was as follows :—

(a) Affirmative Votes had been given by the following twenty
 (20) Commissioners (arranged in the order in which Votes were received):

Holthuis; Hering; Lemche; Stoll; Bradley (J.C.); Vokes; Esaki; Bodenheimer; Dymond; Bonnet; Jaczewski; Boschma; Miller; Key; Hankó; do Amaral; Hemming; Riley; Cabrera; Kühnelt;

(b) Negative Votes, one (1) :

Sylvester-Bradley;

(c) On Leave of Absence, two (2):

Mertens; Prantl;

(d) Voting Papers not returned :

None.

10. Declaration of Result of Vote : On 26th February 1955, Mr. Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission, acting as Returning Officer for the Vote taken on Voting Paper V.P.(54)97, signed a Certificate that the Votes cast were as set out in paragraph 9 above and declaring that the proposal submitted in the foregoing Voting Paper had been duly adopted and that the decision so taken was the decision of the International Commission in the matter aforesaid.

11. Preparation of the Ruling given in the present "Opinion": On 6th March 1956 Mr. Hemming prepared the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* and at the same time signed a Certificate that the terms of that Ruling were in complete accord with those of the proposal approved by the International Commission in its Vote on Voting Paper V.P.(54)97.

12. Original References: The following are the original references for the generic and specific names placed on *Official Lists* and *Official Indexes* by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* :—

- Douvilleiceras de Grossouvre, 1893, Mém. Carte géol. France, Rech. Craie sup. (2) : 26, 107
- mammillaris, Ammonites, d'Orbigny, 1841, Pal. franc, Terr. crét. : pls. 72, 73

mamillaris, Douvilleiceras, de Grossouvre, 1893, Mém. Carte géol. France, Rech. Craie sup. (2) : 23, 26

mammillatus, Ammonites, Schlotheim, 1813, Tasch. Min. 7: 111

13. The following is the original reference for the family-group name placed on the *Official List* of names of that category by the Ruling given in the present *Opinion* : DOUVILLEICERATIDAE Parona & Bonarelli, 1897, *Pal. ital.* 2 : 101.

14. The prescribed procedures were duly complied with by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in dealing with the present case, and the present *Opinion* is accordingly hereby rendered in the name of the said International Commission by the under-signed Francis Hemming, Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, in virtue of all and every the powers conferred upon him in that behalf. **15.** The present *Opinion* shall be known as *Opinion* Four Hundred and Twenty-Two (422) of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

DONE in London, this Sixth day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Fifty-Six.

Secretary to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature

FRANCIS HEMMING